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# The Hongkong Telegraph

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## AT THE VALLEY



## It's Derby Day!

### ALL SET FOR THE BIG RACE

To-day is Derby Day at Happy Valley, and it is anticipated that a large crowd will be present to see this classic run off. The premier event of the day, it comes third on the programme, and will take place at 3 p.m.

Thirty-six ponies are entered for the race, but the actual field will probably be much smaller.

The entries are: Airborne, Argentine Moon, Bashful Beauty, Bright Season, Burge, Crown Witness, Daisy Bell, Darius, Eastern Diamond, Elmer, Fat Choy, Fifth Alarm, Happy Season, Happy Valley, Hot Pot, Hostile Witness, Hurricane, Jeep King, Jeep Lee, Kim, Lightning, Lily, Lucky Strike, Masterpiece, Midnight Express, Morning Express, National Congress, National Hero, Norn, Queen, Pegasus, Richard Shannon, Sookunpots, V-J Day, Whirlaway and Wilhelmnia.

### POSSIBLE FINISH

Although chances are very open, those fancied to come in with the honours are, in order, Norn, Queen, Bashful Beauty and Daisy Bell.

Great interest is being taken in the race, not only for racing's sake, but also because of the mammoth cash sweep. Up to 5 p.m. yesterday, when sales closed officially, 740,000 tickets had been sold. On the basis of this figure, the prizes will be approximately:

1st	\$408,480
2nd	\$133,850
3rd	\$69,925

The sum of \$280,825 will be divided equally among all entered ponies, whether starters or not.

This afternoon the "Telegraph" will bring out an edition as soon as possible after the running of the Derby. It will contain the Derby result, and the winning numbers in the big sweepstake.

There will also be results, parimutuel prices and cash sweep winners of the first two races.

## BILL TO REMOVE DISCRIMINATIONS

Washington, Jan. 13. The Hawaiian delegate, Mr. Joseph R. Farrington, to-day introduced legislation to remove all racial discriminations in American immigration laws, and to assign quotas to races now excluded.

Under the present law practically all Orientals are excluded from immigration quotas with the exception of a few Chinese and East Indians. —United Press.

## EDITORIAL

### Promise Not Wholly Fulfilled

A few months ago the Director of Development assured the public both over the radio and through the press that, within weeks of his announcement, housewives would be getting fish at fair prices. This promise has been only partly fulfilled, and most consumers still face retail prices six and seven times those prevailing two or three times what the fish fetch in the wholesale market.

There is, it seems, a "gentleman's agreement" between the government and the retailers in Hongkong, but this does not sit well with the public. Too frequently has it been found that the agreement is honoured in the breach. There should be an all-round tightening up, and a firmer insistence by officialdom that retailers must not exploit customers.

From the fishermen's point of view, the government wholesale fish marketing scheme has been a resounding success. But the average housewife is still wondering when and where she comes into the picture. Fresh fish cannot be treated like canned goods and brought into the controlled price list, but there must be other ways of seeing that the public gets a square deal. For example, stalls in the fish market run on co-operative lines, or even administered by government, where a sufficient profit is taken to cover expenses, but with retail prices that enable the housewife to buy within her budget.

Perhaps a little more co-operation and understanding from other government departments could help to bring this about.

## BURMESE LEADERS DEMAND FULL INDEPENDENCE

### Straight Talking At Downing Street Conference

London, Jan. 14.

Burmese delegates demanded complete independence for their country yesterday at the opening of their conference with the British Government at No. 10 Downing Street.

The conference was opened by the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, who reiterated his previous promise that "it is for the people of Burma to decide their own future. . . . either within or without the British Commonwealth."

Both U Aung San, chief of the Burma delegation, Thakin Ba Sein, were quick to make their demands for full independence clear as they replied to Attlee.

Aung San said that the people of Burma were unanimous on the question of the right of "our country to full and unfettered sovereignty. We want certainly to be provided to exercise that right as soon as possible and also we want to be provided at once with the opportunity of preparing for the day when we shall exercise that right in law as well as in fact."

He was echoed by Ba Sein, who declared that "nothing short of complete independence shall satisfy the aspirations of the Burmese people. The talks will continue to-day behind closed doors with Mr. Attlee still presiding. In the formalities of the opening speeches, both sides avoided discussion of the technical details by which Burma may move toward the freedom on which both sides are agreed."

These details, plus the question of the status of border areas, may provide serious future headaches for the conference.

### ONE YEAR AS DEADLINE

"On our own reckoning, the day of independence for our nation should be made possible within a year from now," said Aung San, anticipating any future proposal for a longer interim period before full freedom. He thanked Mr. Attlee for his repeated promise for freedom, but added significantly:

"It sometimes happens that even the most laudable of intentions at times fail to fructify and that broad decisions of principle are often watered down or even defeated in the actual practice or in their detailed application. I am constrained to mention this by the actual experience we have had in Burma."

Aung San also made it clear that his delegation's demands were for independence for all of Burma.

"We envisage a unified country, and no other," he said. "For only then will our freedom be real, lasting and complete. We can confidently assert here that so far as our knowledge of the conditions of our own country goes, there should be no insuperable difficulty in the way of a unified Burma provided all the races of our country are given full freedom and opportunity to meet together and to work together toward the interference of outside interests."

### FOR FULL FREEDOM

"So far as we are concerned, we stand for the full freedom of all the races of our country, including those in the so-called independent Karen States and we hold strongly the view that no such race and no region in our country should be denied now the fruits of the freedom that must shortly be achieved by our country as a whole."

Aung San declared that the Constitution of 1935 by which Burma was ruled by Britain before the war

and the White Paper of 1945 which promised a slowly evolved independence "are the objects of universal condemnation" in Burma. "All our people are expecting that this delegation of ours will be able to persuade His Majesty's Government to substitute them without delay by a new scheme which will enable only the nationals of Burma to participate in the management of our own affairs and which will directly lead us to our independence," Aung San said.

### BLUNTLY CONDEMNS

Ba Sein was blunt in his condemnation of British activity in Burma since the war. "Before the war the British Government took upon itself the responsibility of defending Burma, but at the hour of crisis she was left unprotected and she became a battlefield," he said.

He accused the British of returning to postwar Burma with a "heavy grudge" and with the use of repressive measures "in violation of all the avowed expressions of goodwill." "The present complications, chaos and disorders in the country are the violent repudiation to the lack of definite and concrete statement on the recognition of Burma's independence and on the acceptance of the principles of independence," Ba Sein said.

### PREMIER'S PROMISE

Mr. Attlee promised the Burmese delegates that the British Government would "approach the problems which confront us with a completely open mind, with full sympathy for Burma's desires and with real anxiety to understand the considerations that weigh with you and to help Burma forward in any way we can." "Misunderstandings and doubts are best removed when the parties are face to face," Mr. Attlee said. "That is what we hope may result from the conversations that begin to-day."

Mr. Attlee said that the British Government wanted to hasten "the time when Burma shall realise her independence either within or without the British Commonwealth and to see the Burmese people attain their self-government by the quickest and most convenient time possible." British Ministers taking part in the talks in addition to the Prime Minister are Lord Patrick Lawrence, Board of Trade President Sir Stafford Cripps, and Defence Minister A. V. Alexander (all of whom were on the Cabinet Mission to India). Postmaster-General Lord Listowel, because of communications problems which will arise; Mr. A. G. Bottomley, Under-Secretary for the Dominions; and Mr. Christopher Mayhew, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Burmese delegation were guests of honour last night at a reception attended by Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, Party leaders and newspaper editors. —Associated Press.

## BOMB THREAT IN ROME

Rome, Jan. 14. Police roped off a six-block area surrounding an Allied building after an anonymous telephone call, had warned that a time bomb had been placed in it.

The building houses the British Field Security, the United States Counter Intelligence Division, the American Naval Attache, and British naval officers. The building was evacuated as a precaution. —Associated Press.

### Lifboat Ashore

Lloyds Shipping Intelligence reported from Lerwick, Shetland, to-day that a lifboat with the name Polines, presumed to be Norwegian, drove ashore at Culterwick, near Lerwick, this morning, partly damaged. —Reuters.

## MINERS PLEDGED TO SUPPORT THE NATIONAL COAL BOARD

(BY EDWIN ROTH)

London, Jan. 13.

The miners of Britain will support in every way the National Coal Board which is now in charge of Britain's nationalised coal industry, Will Lawther, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, told the United Press in an exclusive interview.

They are the most politically conscious section of Britain's working class, he added, and realise that the Labour Government stands or falls with the success of this vitally important first Socialist nationalisation measure.

On the day when the flag of the National Coal Board was raised over the collieries of Britain and "the dream of half a century," as he called it, was being realised, the 67-year-old leader of Britain's miners told this correspondent that under the new regime the British miner would have the premier position among the miners of the world regarding working hours, wages, welfare facilities and social security.

### FIRST IN THE WORLD

"British miners will be the first miners in the world to work a five-day week without any extension of the working day," he said. But Lawther was highly pessimistic about the present severe coal crisis, for which, he declared strongly, the miners was not responsible. The crisis was inevitable, he said, and the miners could not possibly have prevented it. They did, however, prevent a national catastrophe.

"It shows a lamentable outlook if the miners are blamed for this coal crisis," said Lawther passionately, "for never have so many owed so much to so few in times of peace."

He said there were now only 401,000 miners in the industry, as compared with 700,000 in 1945. It was estimated that this smaller labour force produced in 1946 18,000,000 tons of coal than had been produced in 1945, when there were nearly 18,000 more men in the pits.

Lawther said that the crisis was the result of a greatly increased demand, with which the decreased labour force could not keep up, however hard the men worked.

"Before the war there were two million men unemployed in this country," he said. "We now have full employment, and by putting these two million men into industry we have created a new demand for fuel, which cannot be met at the moment. While this situation continues, the temporary closing down of factories here and there is very regrettable and inevitable."

## REPERCUSSIONS TO WORLD WIDE AIR DISASTERS

London, Jan. 13.

Two major moves were announced to-day after the latest of the world series of air disasters in which 200 persons have been killed during the past six weeks in over 50 separate crashes.

They were:

1. Representatives of the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and Executives of the leading United States Air lines were summoned to give evidence in a secret session before a Senate committee on the reasons behind the recent succession of air crashes.

2. Far Eastern Air Transport incorporated temporarily suspended its China service.

This followed the crash of one of its planes bound from Shanghai to Hongkong in which six Chinese passengers, including one woman, were killed.

At an inquest to-day on the victims of the Dakota plane which crashed on the Kent hillside on Saturday night with the loss of six lives, a representative of the British Overseas Airways Corporation stated that the reason for the diversion of the Dakota.

The first part of call of the plane, which was bound for West Africa, was to have been Bordeaux.

### SAFETY DRIVE

The recent crashes have already touched off a rigid safety drive at all the main airports and have resulted in a noticeable slump in passenger traffic.

At America's East coast three main airports yesterday—New York, Newark, Washington—many planes were taking off and landing almost empty, while the railroads linking the main cities were crammed.

An airline official declined to give a precise estimate of the business they were losing, but admitted the crashes had "hurt" them.

One of the major domestic companies in the last few weeks has paid off 100 pilots and cut its schedules to fit in with decreased trade.

### "INEXCUSABLE KILLINGS"

Congressional investigation of what he termed "the inexcusable killing of American people" was proposed by Representative Mendel Rivers of South Carolina, in a House speech to-day. "The American people are horrified and scared to death,"

## BRITAIN WILL BACK U.S. IN DISARMAMENT DISPUTE

New York, Jan. 14.

Authoritative sources state that Britain will support the United States in insisting that atomic energy control be given priority over the general disarmament if there is a showdown with Russia in the United Nations Security Council.

Russia is insisting that "all phases" of world disarmament be taken up immediately by the 11 nation security body. She is opposed to giving priority to atomic energy control.

The United States argues that atomic energy control should be given top consideration on the grounds that if there is an international system of protection from atomic weapons, the problems of lesser weapons should not prove insurmountable. —Associated Press.

## Will Not Tolerate Any More Terrorism

Jerusalem, Jan. 13.

Sir Henry Gurney, Officer Administering the Palestine Government, to-day warned Mr. David Ben-Gurion, Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, that sternest measures, short of martial law, will follow any further outbreak of terrorism in Palestine.

The warning was given to Mr. Ben-Gurion in an interview with Sir Henry at Government House in Jerusalem.

During the interview, which followed last night's terrorist bomb outrage in Haifa, in which four police officers were killed and more than 60 were injured, Sir Henry is understood to have presented Mr. Ben-Gurion with what is tantamount to an ultimatum—the last chance for the Jewish leader to attempt to eradicate terrorism.

While acknowledging the fact that the newly elected Jewish Agency Executive has only recently returned from the Zionist Conference at Basel, Sir Henry again emphasised the gravity of the situation. The military branch of the Palestine Administration is known to favour the strongest measures to combat the Irgun Zvai Leumi's declared "offensive" against the British armed forces in Palestine.

### ANTI-TERROR MEASURES

In Jerusalem to-night, the Jewish National Council for Palestine—Yard Leumi—called a mass meeting for next Monday to discuss anti-terrorist measures. This first important step by Jewish leaders to bring proposals to combat terrorism into the open followed closely on Sir Henry Gurney's warning to Mr. Ben-Gurion.

General Sir Evelyn Barker, General Officer Commanding British Troops in Palestine, returned to the British military headquarters here to-night after a conference—reported to be on military affairs in Palestine—with General Sir Miles Dempsey, General Officer Commanding, Middle East Land Forces, in Cairo.

The London Conference on Palestine is due to be resumed on January 21.

At Sir Henry Gurney's request, the Arab High Committee are making no official announcement of their decision until he has transmitted their answer, together with the names of the proposed Arab delegates to Mr. Arthur Creech Jones, Colonial Secretary.

### ARAB DELEGATION

It was authoritatively learned, however, that the Palestine Arab delegation is to consist of Jamal Husseini, Dr. Hussain Khaldi, the secretary of the High Committee, and Emile El Ghory, member of the Committee and secretary of the Palestine Arab Party.

Reuters' diplomatic correspondent in London says that all the Arab states invited to attend the conference have now accepted British invitation, with the exception of Egypt. So far, no reply in either sense has been received from the (Continued on Page 4)

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SHOWING  
TO-DAY

★ KINGS ★

At 2.30, 5.10,  
7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ADDED! SPECIAL BRITISH PARAMOUNT NEWS

COMING SOON: MARGARET LOCKWOOD  
Anne CRAWFORD Ian HUNTER Barry K. BARNES in  
VERA CASPARY'S  
"BEDELIA"  
A JOHN CORFIELD Production — Released by EAGLE-LION

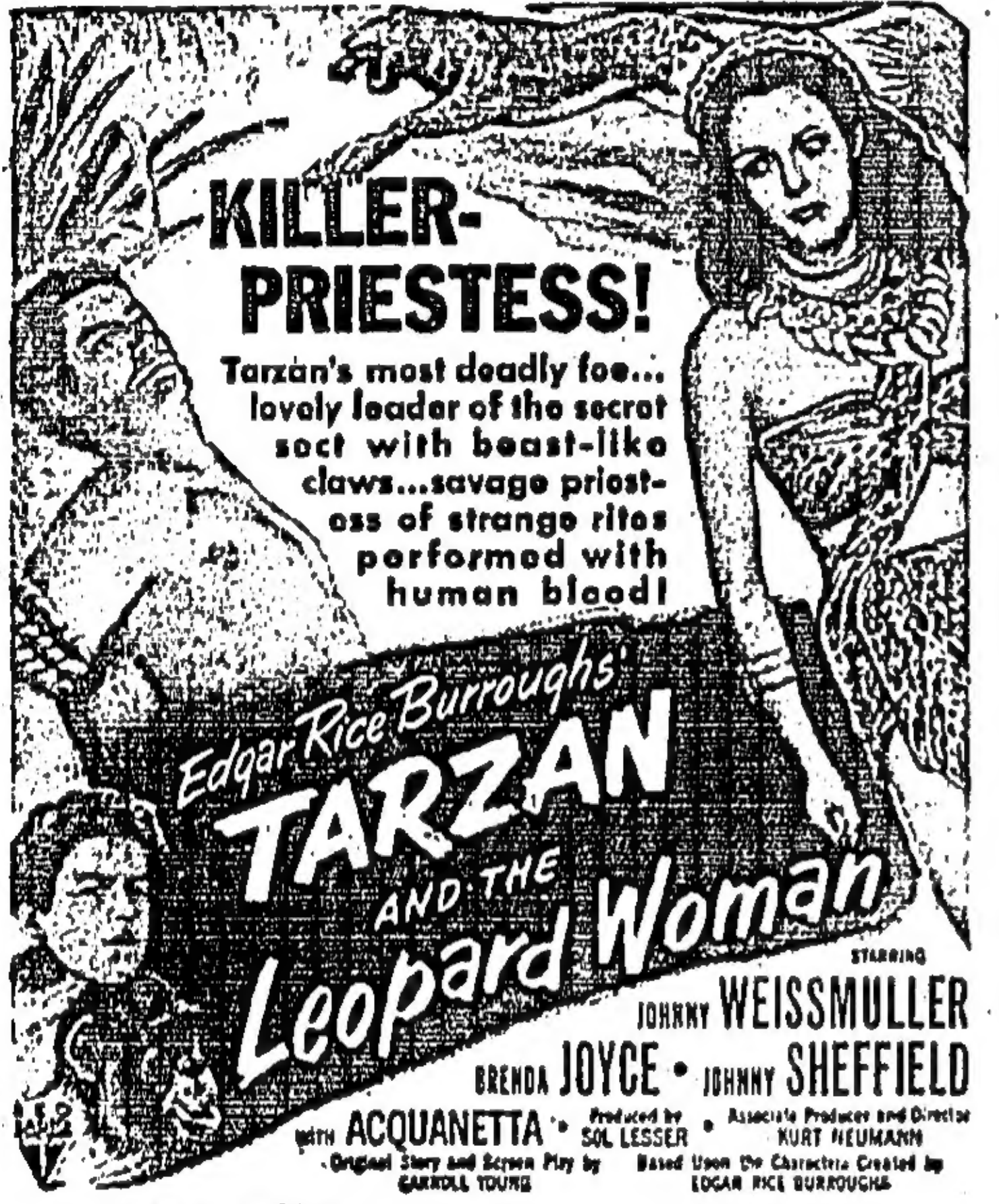
ALHAMBRA

CENTRAL

DAILY AT 2.15 5.20 7.20 &amp; 9.20 P.M.

DAILY AT 2.15 5.15 7.15 &amp; 9.15 P.M.

— SHOWING TO-DAY —



ORIENTAL

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.15—7.15—9.15 P.M.  
AN EXCITING PICTURE FROM A FAMOUS NOVEL!

With Superb Artistic and Daring!

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THEATRECOMBINED SERVICES ENTERTAINMENT  
Presents:BLANCHE LITTLER'S  
ALL STAR COMPANY

IN

THE SPARKLING COMEDY  
"MADAME LOUISE"

By

VERNON SYLVAINE

DIRECT FROM ITS PHENOMENAL RUN  
AT THE GARRICK THEATRE

NIGHTLY AT 7.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOURS: 12 p.m.—2 p.m. 4 p.m.—6.30 p.m.  
TELEPHONE: 58335.SERVICES: \$2.50, \$1.50, 80c.  
CIVILIANS: \$3.00, \$1.90, \$1.00 (Including Tax).

"What about a new approach, boys?" By Low

LET'S BAN THE  
CENSOR

Achtung! Achtung! This is Radio Progress calling theatrical producers, authors and comedians. By order of the Lord Chamberlain, all jokes, songs or sketches which make fun of Ministers of the Government are to be closely scrutinised, discouraged, altered or banned completely.

MAKE a note of the date, because it may become historic. The right of the Englishman to laugh at his political masters is in jeopardy.

Never again will any future Mr W. H. Smith have to endure the unbecoming, disruptive malice of Gilbert and Sullivan's "When I was a Lad," sung by Sir Joseph Porter. Nor need Lord Jowitt on the Wool-sack have any fears that he will be laughed at in another "Tolanthe."

I am sorry for the Lord Chamberlain whose office has once more proved that a theatrical censorship can be as stupid as it is out of date.

Lord Clarendon, who holds that unenviable post, has always tried to take an adult view of the theatre, but he knows in his heart that the only real achievement of the censor was to keep "Damaged Goods" off the British stage for years because it didn't seriously intend of frivolously with sin.

AND now comes the crowning absurdity when he intervenes to save the dignity and vanity of Ministers from the lampoon of the theatrical satirist. In other words, the authors of the revue "Between Ourselves" to be produced shortly at the Playhouse, have been told to dilute or delete the political debun-kery in the script.

Why should revue authors be denied the same right of expression as a cartoonist like Low or even a journalist like myself? Supposing I wrote a political revue for publication and opened it in this way:

Scene: A bricklayer on an empty plot of ground sits holding a solitary brick in his hand, which he gazes at as if it were Yorick's skull. Quietly he recites: "Ains, poor Bevan—I knew him well; a fellow of infinite chest."

Or what about a New Year Eve party, where, as the chiming ring forth, the hostess gives the toast: "Let's all begin well."

Like Emanuel Shinwell.

To be followed by a solo and a tap dance by the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

When my hand's in your pocket And I've got your docket, You may think you're smart, But there's a song in my heart.

Why is there no one to rise up and protect Mr Bevan, Mr Shinwell and Mr Dalton?

The case against me would be overwhelming. Under the guise of writing an article on the Lord Chamberlain's office I am deliberately indulging in anti-ministerial propaganda.

by  
Beverley  
Baxter, MP

Already the BBC humorists have been told to desist, and now the theatre comes under the ban. Perhaps the Royal Commission to inquire into the liberties of the Press may recommend that all newspaper comment on Ministers of the Crown shall be respectful in future.

It might be argued that the Lord Chamberlain's action was not the result of direct ministerial pressure and I sincerely hope that this is true. But the dog does not need to howl. Just a little encouragement and the whole pack will start baying at the moon.

We have had protests in the House of Commons from Socialist MPs who practically accused the BBC of being an underground political organisation out to destroy the Government.

## According To Culbertson

(Copyright, 1946, by Ely Culbertson)

Twelve declarers in a duplicate game managed to drop at least one trick in the play on to-day's deal.

North, dealer.  
Neither side vulnerable.

NORTH		EAST	
♠ A J 5	♥ A J 5	♠ Q 4 3	♥ K 10 8 5
♦ K J 10 1	♣ A J 8	♦ 8 6 4 3	♣ 7 5
♠ K Q 10 5	♥ K 7 6 2	♠ K 10 7 2	♥ A Q 4
	♦ A Q 4	♣ 6 2	

Two pairs bid and made six spades; three bid four and made six; one bid four and made only four.

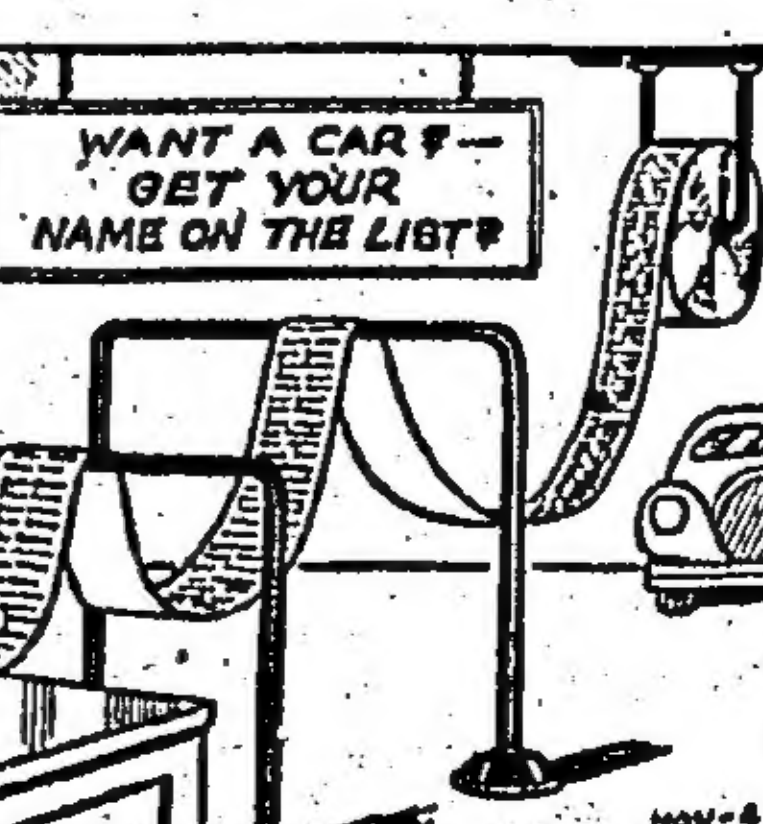
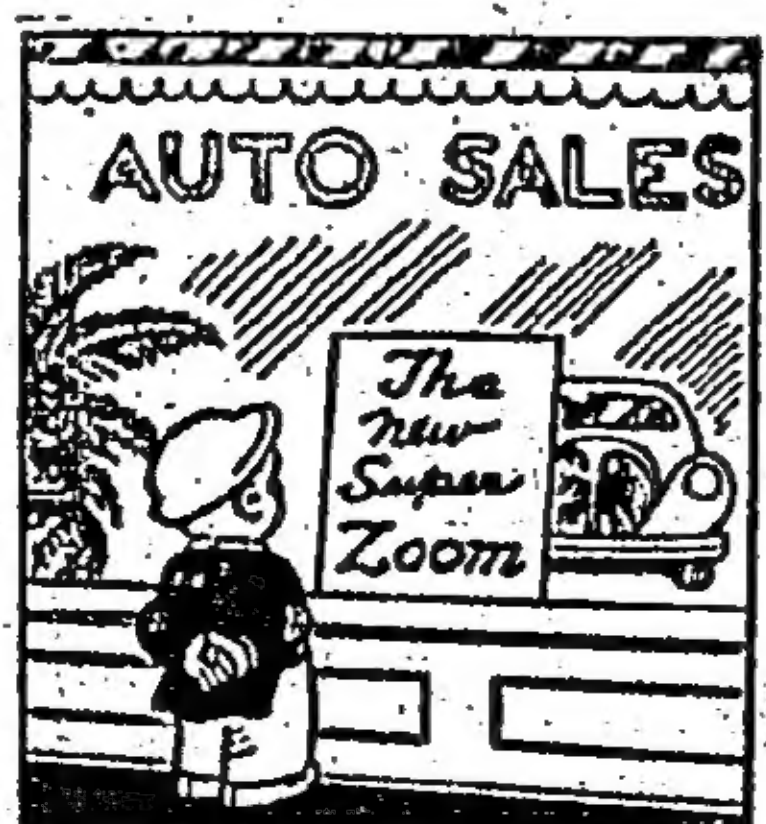
The small slam should have been bid at all tables, since it would be successful with one winning finesse.

out of two (a three to one chance). The more pertinent point, however, is that no declarer achieved the perfectly normal result of taking all the tricks in the play. Whether the contract was four or six, surely the following was the most logical line:

West opened the club king at all tables. Dummy wins, and three rounds of diamonds must be played, to allow declarer to discard his losing club. Then, surely the heart finesse is the normal next step. When the queen holds the ace is cashed and a low heart ruffed with the five of spades. A club is ruffed with declarer's deuce, and the fourth heart ruffed with dummy's jack. Certainly, it is now a simple matter to ruff another club with the six-spot, (remember that the club queen has not yet shown up from West, and, therefore, no over-ruff is imminent) and now declarer is reduced to the K-10-7 of trumps and dummy to the blank ace of trumps, one diamond, and one club.

A trump to the ace forces the lead of a diamond or a club from dummy, and at this point declarer has nothing to lose by trumping with the ten-spot. Since the queen lies with East, declarer automatically finds himself with 13 tricks.

NANCY Far From No. 1



By Ernie Bushmiller

The true story  
behind the  
Nelson pensionby CHARLES  
WINTOUR

FOR hours recently members of Parliament, turning their backs on urgent affairs of State, discussed the love affair of Horatio Nelson and Emma Hamilton.

Mr Dalton had brought in a Bill to terminate the pension of £5,000 a year paid to the Nelson family in recognition of the great sailor's services to the nation.

To justify his decision, Mr. Dalton recalled that in the last codicil to Nelson's will, written shortly before the Battle of Trafalgar, Nelson had left Lady Hamilton as "a legacy to my King and Country."

Yet Lady Hamilton, said the Chancellor, "was allowed to die and starve in a garret in Calais." The pension to the Nelson family, he suggested, had utterly failed to carry out the wishes of Britain's greatest naval hero.

## Blacksmith's child

THE Chancellor's history, like some of his financial statements, was sketchy. Emma Hamilton's last letters showed that she was living on partridges, turkeys and turbot, with good Bordeaux wine to wash them down. But she was certainly in financially straitened circumstances, and she had returned to the poverty of her youth.

Born in 1761, the daughter of a Cheshire blacksmith, her first job was nursemaid to some local children. But she soon moved to London, where she lived on the streets while still in her early teens. She appeared in a dubious exhibition, in Holborn. A child to which she gave birth was packed off to live with her grandmother in North Wales.

When she was 19 a dissolute baronet gave her "protection" and a home in Sussex. But she was kicked out for "lewd" behaviour, just when she was about to have another child.

## The prig

EMMA was not at a loss. She wrote to Charles Greville, whom she had met in Sussex "O.G., that I was in your possession as I was in Sir H."

Greville was a cold, calculating prig who knew a beautiful woman when he saw one. He set Emma up in an establishment off the Edgeware road, and saw to her schooling. Emma learned to sing, dance, deport herself in society, to play on the harpsichord, to appreciate Greville's collection of coins.

It was at this time that she sat to Romney, who became infatuated with her beauty.

Greville found that he could not afford Emma, so he offered her to his uncle, Sir William Hamilton, Ambassador at Naples. Hamilton was delighted.

Under the pretext of continuing her studies Emma was packed off to Naples. Shortly after her arrival she wrote to Greville that she had "had a conversation with Sir William that has made me mad." There can be no doubt that Emma was sincerely in love with Greville despite his unsympathetic attitude.

But Greville, to whom her young heart seems to have been sincerely given, did not listen to her pleas.

Emma wrote finally, "If I was with you I would murder you and myself both."

Emma now determined to make Sir William marry her. She first became his mistress. A few years later she was his wife.

All Naples raved over her beauty. She became the friend and confidante of the Queen, carrying on confidential business between the Queen and Sir William.

It was on Nelson's return from his triumph in the Battle of the Nile, in 1798, that Emma set out to conquer Nelson. On boarding the Vanguard, and seeing the hero, she exclaimed, "Oh, God, is it possible?" and fainted pointedly on to Nelson's one arm.

A few days later she gave a magnificent fete in honour of Nelson's birthday. More than 1,700 guests attended the ball; 800 sat down to supper.

## Putting on weight

ALTHOUGH Emma was now noticeably putting on weight, Nelson soon succumbed to her charms and remained her devoted and jealous lover to the end.

Yet a pretence of purity was maintained for the benefit of Sir William, who, surprisingly enough, remained on terms of the closest friendship with Nelson. The strangely assorted trio crossed Europe together. In 1801 Emma delivered a girl, Horatia, whose father was certainly Nelson.

Sir William died who years later, his wife supported the pillow, his right hand was held by Nelson.

Emma received a large legacy from her husband; Nelson also allowed her £1,200 a year and the free use of a house. But, cut by court society, she turned for amusement to gambling. She was constantly in debt.

After Nelson's death at Trafalgar it was said by her enemies that Lady Hamilton went repeatedly to the theatre in order to be seen fainting whenever the ballad "Death of Nelson" was sung. During his lifetime Emma had certainly been as jealous of his behaviour as he had become of her acquaintance with the Prince Regent. Yet whether love ever stirred in her breast after she had been dropped by Greville must be doubtful.

## In prison

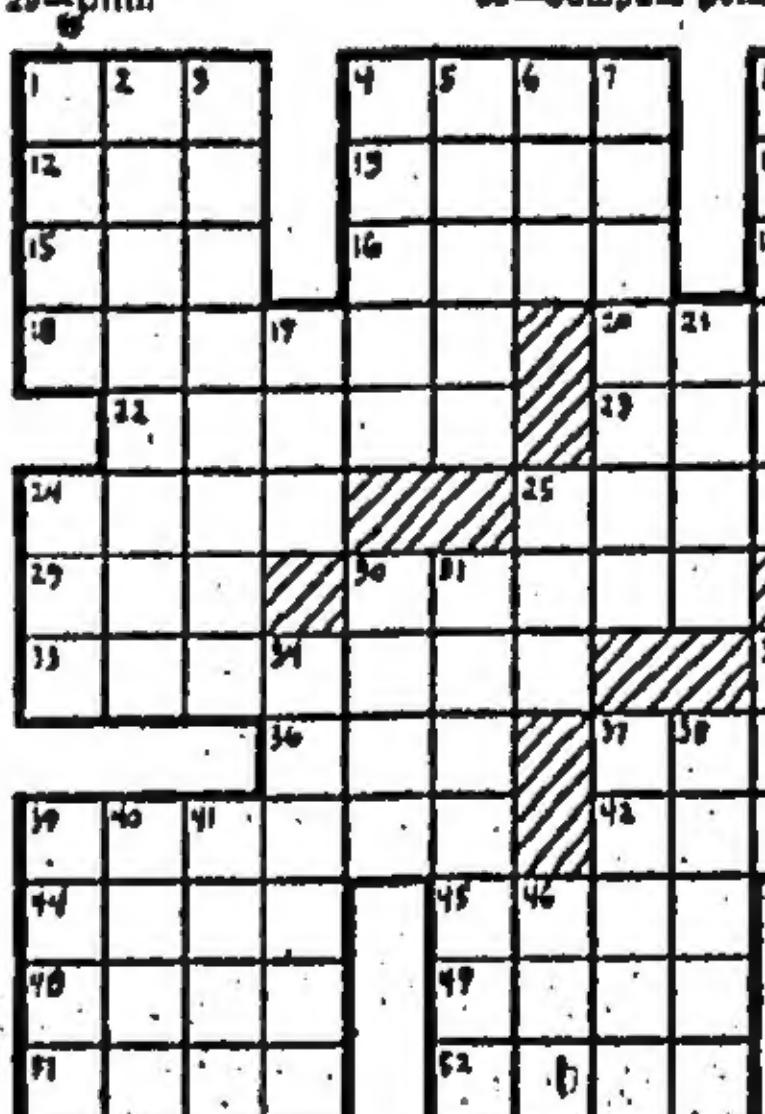
DESPITE her repeated requests, and the codicil to Nelson's will, the Government refused to pay her an annuity. Her financial affairs grew worse. In 1813 she was arrested for debt and spent a year in the King's Bench prison. An alderman helped her to escape to France, where she lived only eight months more.

Said Mr Wilson Harris during the Commons debate, "Lord Nelson clearly turned both blind eyes to Lady Hamilton's shortcomings."

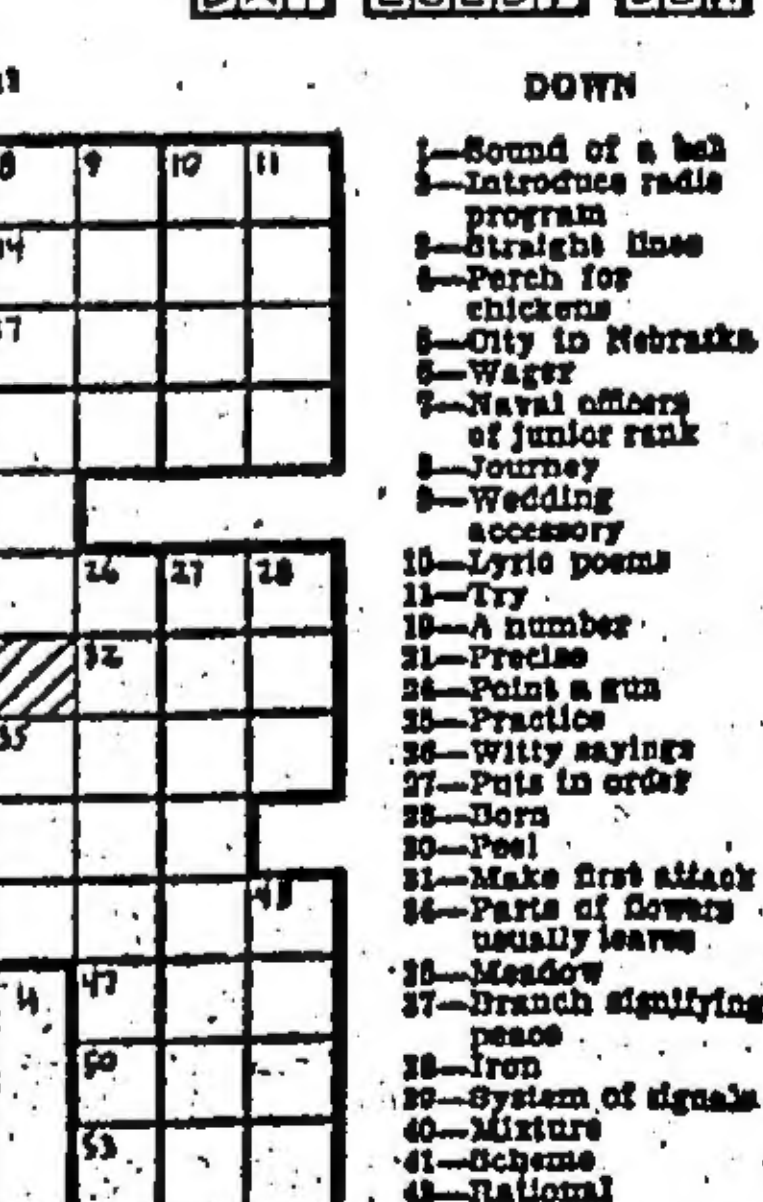
## Crossword Puzzle

ANSWER TO  
PREVIOUS PUZZLE

ACROSS  
1—Quick stroke  
2—Flinging garments  
3—Run  
4—West Essex king  
5—Silly  
6—Drive  
7—Compass point  
8—What horses eat  
9—High cards  
10—Overstake (var.)  
11—Surround  
12—Mountain range  
13—In Utah  
14—Olive (beetle)  
15—In name  
16—Dirty  
17—Philly



DOWN  
1—Sound of a bell  
2—Introduce radio  
3—Straight lines  
4—Punch for chickens  
5—City to Nebraska  
6—Natal emblem of junior rank  
7—Journey  
8—Wedding accessory  
9—Lyric poems  
10—Tyr  
11—Number  
12—Precise  
13—Patriotic  
14—Witty sayings  
15—Pile in order  
16—Bore  
17—Pail

When You Feel Tired  
and Restless

take  
Elliott's Nerve  
and  
Brain Tonic  
On Sale at All Dispensaries



## Picnic Party Adrift 4 Days Without Food

Rescued by a Singapore Chinese trading vessel 60 miles from the Java coast after being adrift for four days and four nights, without food and water, in a boat whose outboard motor had cut out in the Java Sea, four members of a Dutch picnic party from Batavia—two men and two high school girls—arrived in Singapore none the worse for their experiences.

The girls were Marica Funnekötter (18) and her sister Yoon (16) and the men, Lieut. Y. den Burger and Corporal A. van der Wetering of the Royal Netherlands Army, stationed at Batavia.

Near Edin Island, 30 miles from Batavia, the party on a picnic cruise, were stranded when their outboard motor failed.

After spending their first night in the open, the party awoke the next morning to find themselves in mid-sea without any land in sight.

During the day, a flying boat circled round but was unable to spot them.

On their third day at sea they sighted an Indonesian vessel and signalled for assistance.

They were told that they would first be taken to the Indonesian held port of Indramayu.

They preferred to remain where they were and the Indonesian craft sailed away.

In the fourth day, the party were picked up by the Chinese trader San Guan which was returning to Singapore from Pekin.

Taken aboard, the men and girls were given a complete change of

clothing by members of the crew. They were also provided with excellent sleeping accommodation and good food by the Malay master of the ship, Rahman bin Tom.

After calling at Karimam Island, the San Guan took the party to Singapore.

## RACE FOR ANTARCTIC STAKES

Recent developments direct attention to the highly important fact that an international race is developing to stake claims around the South Pole.

Beneath the ice cap may lie vast wealth including minerals which can be utilised in developing atomic energy.

With America's big expedition under Admiral Richard Byrd well on its way to Antarctica, Argentina now has started one. It also was reported that Chile will launch a South Polar expedition at the end of this month.

Australia is said to be planning to dispatch an expedition to further stake claims to some 2,250,000 square miles of territory.

These four nations, however, are by no means the only ones interested. Besides them are Japan, Norway, Britain, Russia, France, Belgium and Germany.

In short, there are the makings of a terrific squabble before the claims which already have been "staked" are given international recognition.

American officials disclose the United States plans to claim a big share of the Antarctic continent, and the strategy for clinging to it will be considered upon Byrd's return.

Edward E. Bomar, of the Associated Press Washington bureau, in recording this development said the American right is expected to be based largely on claims to the north-west sector of the frozen continent advanced by explorers Lincoln Ellsworth and Byrd.

A suggestion that the whole issue of conflicting claims be turned over to an international court or placed under the jurisdiction of the United Nations has been advanced in several quarters, but has been considered only in a general way.

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## Departure Of Indian Troops



The Jodhpur Garh Infantry and the 1st Travancore Infantry, component units of 150 Indian Infantry Brigade, are leaving Hong Kong to-morrow after a year on this station. Top picture shows the Jodhpur with HH the Maharajah of Jodhpur (seated in centre) during his recent visit. On his right is the CO, Lt-Col G. M. Gillingham. Lower picture shows the Travancore with their CO, Lt-Col J. J. Cradock.

## TEEN-AGERS MOB, STRIP FILM STARS

Squads of police had to "get tough" with scores of "bobby-soxers"—teen-age girl movie fans—when they pawed and clawed famous stars on Broadway recently.

The stars were arriving for the premiere of Ingrid Bergman's "Joan of Lorraine."

Myrna Loy was grabbed as soon as she stepped from her limousine. She went down under a pile of shrieking girls.

When she was helped to her feet by the police, her mink coat had been torn from her back, her half-drawn gown looked as though it had been discarded by a displaced person's camp.

The girls did not wait for Charles Boyer to get from his car—they dragged him out by his legs.

Kicked Around Like Ball He was kicked around like a football like a football, his topcoat was torn off, and his Homburg went to the rim by souvenir-hunters.

The girls dragged him to his feet and had him pinned against a wall, when the police, dishing out hefty handclaps, shoos the hysterical youngsters away.

Leila Rogers, mother of Ginger, had to have a path hacked for her by the hsts of her male escort.

Then James Stewart, who earned real medals as a bomber pilot, found himself a "target for to-night."

He flailed a passage for himself, with his long arms whirling like propellers, and disappeared into the theatre backwards.

Paulette Goddard picked up her skirts and ran.

A prominent Soviet sociologist said recently that class differences were "diminishing" in Russia but were still not obliterated, reports Associated Press.

Denying the existence of any class antagonism in the Soviet Union, Professor G. Gak wrote in Pravda that differences still existed between the working class and the peasantry and between both these classes and the intelligentsia.

Further strengthening of the union of these three classes was said by Gak to be "the most important political condition for the further development of Soviet society."

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## FEAR OF HOLLYWOOD "CULTURE"

A "fear of Hollywood" confronts the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation in its struggle for world understanding; William Benton, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, told the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

"Before the Paris meeting we heard that some of the other nations—particularly some of the smaller nations—feared what they called 'American cultural imperialism,'" he said.

"What it boils down to is largely a fear of Hollywood."

"The very technical genius of Hollywood which makes its pictures sought after by the masses of the world terrifies the scholars and intellectuals and politicians when they hear their children speaking English with American accent, using American slang and discussing love, divorce and murder in Hollywood epigrams."

"The great worldwide impact of Hollywood is but little understood in the United States and it is greatly feared abroad," Associated Press.

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## YORKSHIRE NEWSLETTER

(By B. C. Dunthorne)

There are some attractive cricket matches in the list for the coming season, the most important being the visit of the South Africans to Leeds for the fourth test match on July 26.

Bradford has been chosen for the first home match, against Sussex on May 26, followed by the visit of Glamorgan, a very popular side, to Sheffield on May 21.

Leeds has Somerset on June 7 and Bradford Hampshire on the June 11. Harrogate, which produced disappointing attendances last season, is given another chance with a visit from the Gentlemen of Ireland on June 19 and on June 21 Nottingham are at Sheffield.

If the weather is anything like good, the visit of Middlesex to Leeds on June 26 should produce big crowds, and plenty of money for Bill Bowes' benefit. He chose this match himself, and who can blame him.

The South Africans are at Sheffield immediately before the test match, and other home fixtures are: July 5, Surrey at Bradford; July 9, Kent at Hull; July 10, Leicester at Huddersfield; August 2, Lancashire at Sheffield; August 9, Gloucestershire at Scarborough; August 13, Derbyshire at Scarborough; August 20, Warwickshire at Leeds; and September 3, M.C.C. at Scarborough.

Football Machine Hull City have created something of a stir by introducing football machine into their training scheme.

The machine, one of three in the country, throws balls out at varying angles and speeds, and it is claimed that it not only strengthens the players' legs by making them be prepared for something different, but also sharpens their eyes.

You can't get your eye on the ball till it comes out, and then you have to watch to see what it is going to do. Those who have done any clay pigeon shooting will appreciate the kind of thing the players have to expect.

There is a lot of discussion going on at the moment about Sunday opening of cinemas. While Sheffield is in favour, and Rotherham is to be recommended to approve Sunday opening, Dewsbury has turned it down.

Many other places throughout the county are facing the same problem at the present time.

The wartime emergency provisions which permitted cinemas to open, where a demand from troops and other war workers could be proved, are now losing their significance.

Some areas are not so keen to continue opening as might have been expected, and opponents are pointing out that reduced working hours are giving more time for entertainment.

Keeping Men At Work Employers on the other hand are not so concerned about entertainment as they are about keeping the men at work. Shortage of raw materials is making it difficult to keep the men fully employed.

There are guaranteed weeks in many industries now and the men have to remain at work for the period stipulated. The question now is how long will it be possible to keep men at work under these conditions.

One question about which many Yorkshire workers have been concerned, the payment of pensions when the mines are nationalised seems to have been satisfactorily cleared up.

Mr. J.A. Hall has made it clear that it is the intention of the Coal Board to honour all contracts which granted miners pensions when they were no longer capable of being employed.

The Yorkshire branch of the National Mineworkers' Union also expects to continue paying its three shilling pensions, as will other branches of the Union.

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## Personality, Not Looks, Attracts

The "collar ad" men and the "pin-up" girls are not the "dream men" and "dream girls" of most mate-hunters. When it comes to taking the plunge, a sociologist reported recently, it is generally personality—not looks—that tips the scales.

This evidence, according to Associated Press, was reported by Anselm Strauss, Indiana University sociologist, who studied the hopes, dreams and notions of 373 engaged or recently married persons, 200 of them women.

Strauss discovered that looks generally were so unessential that more men and women would disqualify prospective mates for having markedly different political views than because they were not "handsome or good-looking."

His findings, published in the American Journal of Sociology, showed that although 80 percent of the persons questioned had formed an "ideal" of a mate, only 58.2 percent judged that their partners met or approached their physical ideals. However, 73.7 percent believed their partners were close to or identical with their ideal of personality.

Debaring Points Strauss found that when subjects compared the mate with the person they had liked or loved next best, there was practically no difference between them in approximation to ideal physical traits, but the mate came closest to the ideal in personality traits.

In the survey, 67 percent named traits that would eliminate an individual from consideration as a mate. They were different race (men 49.7 percent, women 65.5 percent); different faith (men 41.6, women 42.5); different educational status (men 33.5, women 40.5); different social background (men 27.8, women 34); physical defect (men 27.2, women 26.5); different economic status (men 23.1, women 20.5); markedly different political views (men 26.0, women 22); not handsome or good-looking (men 22, women 13.5).

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# Small Powers Divided On Germany & Austria

## NEW SOVIET ENVOY TO U.K.

London, Jan. 14.  
Georgi Zarubin, new Soviet Ambassador to the United Kingdom, has arrived to succeed Feodor Gusev who, as Deputy Foreign Minister, will represent Russia at the preliminary discussions on the German-Austrian peace treaties opening here to-day.—Associated Press.

## BROOKE WANTS INQUIRY ON SARAWAK

Singapore, Jan. 13.  
Mr. Anthony Brooke, nephew of Sir Charles Vyner Brooke, former "White Rajah" of Sarawak, told Reuters to-day that the resignations of more than three hundred Malays from the civil service of Sarawak—ceded to the British Crown last summer—"underlines the need for a full public enquiry at the earliest opportunity."

Mr. Brooke, who declared in Singapore three days ago that he was "still banned" from visiting Sarawak to "consult native opinion," declared that yesterday's official communique announcing the reasons for the resignations was contradicted "in the light of reports received in Singapore."

The official communique attributed the resignations to the "fear of social and religious boycott."

Mr. Brooke's statement added: "The circular issued by the Sarawak Government on December 12, 1946, which precipitated the mass resignations, demanded 'absolute loyalty from all its servants' and emphasised that there was 'no question of any change in the present regime or any reversion to Brooke rule.'"

Improper Pressure  
"It should be noted that this latter statement, which must have carried considerable weight with the Government, is incorrect, as was subsequently admitted in the House of Commons by the Secretary of State for the Colonies."

"The need for a full impartial inquiry is rendered imperative in the light of reports received in Singapore, which wholly contradict the allegations contained in the official statement of improper pressure by the Malay Union on local government officials."

"These reports suggest that the terms of the circular itself might well be regarded as constituting improper pressure and state that their pressure was in fact exercised by officials of the existing administration."—Reuters.

## World Boxing Ratings

New York, Jan. 13.  
The National Boxing Association, publishing the quarterly plans for the world's boxing, said to-day that 33-year-old Fritz Zivic, former welterweight champion, should hang up his gloves "because he is doing serious harm to the sport by unsatisfactory performances and leaving a trail of disaffected fans."

The ratings also disclosed that while there are five logical contenders in the middleweight division there is not a single worthy challenger for the heavy-weight title and welterweight division. The five named as logical contenders for the shot at Tony Zales' middleweight crown are Jake Lamotta and Rocky Graziano of New York, Marcel Cerdan of France, Abrams of Washington, D.C., and Charley Burley of Pittsburgh.

Though published to-day, the NBA ratings are ready-made. It still lists Manuel Ortiz, California, as the world welterweight champion whereas he lost the title on January 6 to the Chicago negro, Harold Gade. The NBA thought so little of Gade that it did not even rate him among the "logical contenders" though ranking him seventh among that category rated as "outstanding boxers."—United Press.

## Marshall-Truman Phone Talk

Washington, Jan. 14.  
President Harry S. Truman talked by telephone with General George C. Marshall, but they made no decision as to when Marshall will take office as Secretary of State.

General Marshall is vacationing in Hawaii.—Associated Press.

## Australian Naval Ship Leaves

The Australian Navy ship, Batavia, which has been in Hongkong paying a courtesy visit on Sir Denis Boyd, C-in-C British Pacific Fleet, sailed this morning for Sydney, via Manila. The ship was given a characteristic send-off with fire-crackers following her down the harbour, while several H.M. ships were dressed in her honour.

By Reuters' Diplomatic Correspondent

London, Jan. 13.  
On the eve of the opening of the Lancaster "Deputies" conference, at which representatives of the Big Four Foreign Ministers are to start work on the German and Austrian peace settlements, the smaller Allied powers are dividing into two camps.

Of the 18 smaller Allies invited to send representatives to state before the Deputies their countries' view on the future of Germany and Austria, those from eastern Europe have selected strong delegations, most of whom are already on their way to Britain.

There are indications that the Czech and Polish delegations will make a joint stand on questions affecting the future of Germany. The main interest of the Yugo-Slav delegation lies in the Austrian treaty, in whose negotiation the Yugo-Slav Government is stalling the claim to be regarded as a major interested party at all stages.

Twenty small countries of western Europe, on the other hand, have as yet appointed no delegates. None are to be appointed by Norway and Denmark. These countries will state their claims in the form of written notes only. Whether Belgium and Holland, who have also reached agreement in principle on the future of Germany, and Luxembourg eventually appoint delegates depends on arrangements made by the Deputies for hearing orally the views of the smaller nations.

One solution may be to leave any statements to the normal diplomatic staffs in London of the countries concerned. Thus, Greece is to be represented by the Greek Ambassador to Britain and Canada by the Canadian High Commissioner.

Bevin's Speech of Welcome  
The programme for the first day's meeting of the special Deputies for both Germany and Austria opens with a speech of welcome from the Foreign Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to-morrow. After this, the Deputies have to settle the question of chairmanship, which is likely to pass in rotation, starting with Britain as the host power.

The next decision before the meeting will be the degree of information to be given to the press. While the earlier treaty discussions on the Deputy level have been conducted with a considerable degree of secrecy, the New York meetings of the Committee of Foreign Ministers last November were marked by a much fuller release of news.

It is regarded as unlikely that to-morrow's meeting will get as far as the drafting plan of the two treaties.

The special Deputies for Austria will face their first major problem represented by the claims of the Austrian and Yugo-Slav governments to be full parties to the Austrian treaty. Since there will then not

## Philippines Reparations Delegation

Tokyo, Jan. 13.

The five-man Philippines reparations delegation officially reported to SCAP to-day—the first to report of the 11 member nations of the Far Eastern Commission who were invited on October 18 to send five-man delegations to Japan.

The Netherlands Government has named one member of its delegation, and the Chinese Government is reportedly preparing to dispatch a delegation on October 18 to send five-man delegations to Japan.

Officials here believe the countries who have restitution and reparations claims against Japan may be waiting for a clarification of the reparations policy before sending delegations.

They pointed out, however, that the policy regarding restitution had already been established and therefore believed it likely that the Philippines, China and the Netherlands—nations having the largest restitution claims—probably will be the first to send their delegations.—United Press.

## MONTY'S MESSAGES

London, Jan. 13.

On his return from Moscow, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, has sent a message to Generalissimo Stalin expressing "deep appreciation of the friendly welcome that was given me in Moscow by the Soviet Army."

"I greatly enjoyed the quiet and valuable talk we had together and I am grateful to you for having given me so much of your time."

In a message to Marshal Vasilievsky, Chief of the Soviet General Staff, Lord Montgomery said: "I want to tell you how much I enjoyed my visit to you in Moscow and how grateful I am for the complete facilities you gave me to enquire into the training and organisation of the Soviet Army."

He added: "I gained much benefit from my talks with you and your officers. I feel I now have some friends in the Russian Army and I hope these friendships will grow and develop in a spirit of mutual confidence and trust."

"Now that we have got to know each other we must keep in close touch and I shall look forward with eagerness to your visit to the British Army in England in June next."—Reuters.

even be an Austrian delegation in London to press this point, some political observers here believe that representatives from Vienna will have to be urged to come to Britain at once without prejudice to the wider question of the part they are to play in shaping the treaty.

Contrary to the view commonly expressed in London that the drafting of the Austrian treaty will be plain sailing compared with the task of the Deputies for Germany, observers in close touch with the Austrian problem believe that its negotiations present many difficulties. There are the first problems of the extent of participation to be permitted to Austria and Yugo-Slavia and of deciding on the suitability of the Yugo-Slav claims against Austria.

There is then the vexed question of the definition of German assets allowable for removal as reparations payments in the Soviet Zone of Austria and there is the further problem of future control of navigation on the Danube, where it flows through Austria.

This last question threatens to arouse the same conflict of interest between the Danube countries and the West as developed at Paris last year in connection with the Hungarian, Rumanian and Bulgarian treaties and was solved by the decision to leave the whole question of the Danube to a separate conference at a later date.

It remains clear that the wish of many of the Danubian countries to keep control of navigation on the Danube for Danubian countries alone and the wish of the western powers for control on a truly international basis is unchanged.

Main Issue  
The main issue to be discussed by the Deputies for Germany, besides collation of the total claims and views of the smaller Allied powers, is the question of whether or not any future German Government should be required to put its signature to the eventual German peace treaty.

Canada is expected to align herself alongside the South African main point that Germany be given no chance to rearm in future. A well-informed Dominion circles it is believed that Canada will insist that her High Commissioner in London, Mr. Norman Robertson, be allowed to state Canada's case verbally. The fact that the Canadian Government has not sent a special delegation to the conference is interpreted in these circles as meaning that Canada is not attaching a great deal of importance to the conference.

The Canadian spokesman said: "Canada has no desire to ask for a harsh peace, but we feel that Germany must be handed no easy type of settlement."

Mr. Robert Murphy (United States delegate for Germany) and General Mark Clark (for Austria) spent all day with their technical experts and advisers in the final preparation for to-morrow's opening of the conference.

Economic Unity  
When asked if he thought that the German Government should sign the German treaty, Mr. Murphy countered: "What German government? There are two elements—a non-existent government and a non-existent treaty."

On the question of prospects of any economic unity bringing the French and Russians into the merged Anglo-American zone he stated: "We certainly do not exclude the possibility."

Pending the arrival of Dr. Jan Masaryk, Czech Foreign Minister, who is leaving New York on January 18, the Czech Ambassador in London, who is due to arrive from Prague to-morrow, will lead the Czechoslovakian delegation.

No details have yet been received in London concerning the reparations demands of Brazil, but statistics are expected by the end of the week when Senator Moniz de Aragao, Brazilian Ambassador to London, is due to arrive.

The main points of the Luxembourg demands were presented to the Big Four meeting last November. A new memorandum, with slight modifications, is now being prepared for the study of the Big Four Deputies.—Reuters.

## Byrd Expedition Pilot Fought Flames In Rescue

Aboard Mt Olympus with the Byrd Expedition, Jan. 13.

Naval officers aboard the seaplane tender, Pine Island, where the six survivors of the expedition plane crash were taken earlier to-day, were able to piece together a complete picture from scraps of information of the tired survivors who huddled together in the lee of the broken hulk of their plane for several days after the crash.

They knew it was useless to try to reach the ships and believed it would be safer to wait there together until they were found. Food was rationed and the survivors prepared for a long siege.

On the first day a half and one ate. The six dazed men merely slept fitfully or stared at the unbroken white around them.

After 10 long days, searchers spotted them and dropped food. The rescue plane took off from the Pine Island and before landing in an icy pool, the closest possible, dropped instructions to the survivors to make an eight-mile long trek to the rescue seaplane.

Let J. C. Ralph Leblanc was the only survivor seriously hurt and

## GERMAN UNDERGROUND PLOT UNCOVERED

Stuttgart, Jan. 13.  
Siegfried Habus, the alleged leader of the bomb attacks on Stuttgart military and police headquarters and denazification courts, wished to introduce a "Heil Habus" greeting and planned to form a Reich Government in which he was to become the Reich Chancellor. It was stated in evidence to-day at the trial of 11 Germans charged with taking part in the bomb incidents.

Helmut Klump, one of the accused who was giving evidence, added that other members of the projected Habus Cabinet were the former SS Chief, Woellermann, who was to be Chief Justice, and Habus' mother, who was to be leader of the German women.

Three of the accused were among those who were to have ministerial posts, he said.—Reuters.

## Soviet Govt Drive To Return White Russians To Homeland

Paris, Jan. 13.  
The Soviet Government has launched a major drive to get approximately 70,000 White Russian exiles living in France to take Soviet nationality and return to Russia.

## Moscow On Dutch Policy In Indonesia

Moscow, Jan. 14.

Reviewing the Indonesian situation at length, a Pravda commentator, M. A. Gubor, said yesterday that "attempts of Dutch imperialists to split the unity of political parties on the question of independence have failed."

M. Gubor added: "Imperialistic intervention runs into resistance, not only in Indonesia, but creates objections among the democratic forces in Holland too."

Dutch soldiers sent to Indonesia, he continued, have become indignant and seek to avoid the "disgraceful role" assigned them by reactionaries. The commentator added that the formation of the puppet State of the Great East by Holland at the Bali conference, without the participation of Indonesia, indicated Dutch attempts to assure support of their plans among a separate section.—Associated Press.

## SEVERE COAL CUTS

London, Jan. 13.

Many British industries will get less coal, some only half their needs, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Stafford Cripps, and Fuel Minister Emmanuel Shinwell told a joint press conference to-day.

Electricity is to have priority over other forms of power and there will be a special allowance to industries of national importance, subject only to transport difficulties.

The new scheme will come into operation on January 20. There is a shortage of 300,000 tons of coal each week.

The critical winter period is expected to last until the end of February.

Sir Stafford Cripps said he could not estimate the number of people who would be put out of work as a result of the new measure, adding that Britain's export drive will not be materially affected by the cuts in coal allocations.

Defending the Government decision, Sir Stafford said the difficulties were due entirely to the war. The war, he said, had caused a gap of 300,000 tons.—Reuters.

MERCHANT SHIPS  
FOR PACIFIC  
San Francisco, Jan. 14.  
The Pope and Talbot West Coast Steamship Company announced the purchase of six C-3 vessels from the Maritime Commission for immediate reconversion and addition to its Pacific and coastal fleet.

They will be named the Seafarer, Forester, Trader, Explorer, Pathfinder and Navigator.—Associated Press.

## Guerillas Blow Up Express

Two Greek Army caissons and one Gendarmerie car were reported to have been killed when a force of 60 guerillas blew up the Athens-Lamia express at the little mountain station of Gravia, 20 miles south of Lamia, last night.

Two other Army officers and 16 men were carried away as prisoners according to reports reaching Government sources.

Guerillas descended from the hills and attacked the garrison holding Gravia railway station. While the battle was in progress the Athens train drew into the station, whereupon the guerillas directed mortar and machinegun fire on it and later looted and destroyed the carriages.

It is believed that the attack had been planned with the aim of capturing the Brigadier commanding the Army forces in Gravia area. The Greek War Minister, who is visiting the disturbed areas of Macedonia, disclosed to-day that Greek Army forces are prepared for a definitive blow against guerillas next spring.—Reuters.

## TALKS IN ATHENS

Athens, Jan. 13.

The Greek Premier, Dr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, to-day took the initiative for a renewal of talks with Opposition leaders aiming at broadening the Government.

The Premier called on Dr. Themistocles Sofoulis, leader of the Liberal Opposition, who is, however, reported to have refused to enter the Government. Other Opposition leaders also rejected the proposal to serve in a broadened cabinet under Dr. Tsaldaris.—Reuters.

TERRORISM WON'T  
BE TOLERATED  
(Continued from Page 1)

Egyptian Government and the final decision is still awaited from the Palestine Arab High Committee.

The Foreign Office spokesman said to-night that various reports on the prospects of resuming the Anglo-Egyptian treaty revision negotiations have been received recently from Cairo, but no fresh note on this suggestion has come from the Egyptian Government.

Meanwhile, the Stern Gang in a "communiqué" issued in Tel-Aviv to-night acknowledged responsibility for last night's attack.

Widespread searches were being made in Haifa to-day.

## CASUALTIES HIGH

The number of injured in last night's police headquarters explosion, though not yet fully ascertained, was to-day believed to be in the neighbourhood of 100. Four British other ranks have been taken to hospital with minor injuries.

Dr. Hussein Khalidi, secretary of the Arab Higher Committee, told Reuters to-night that "Arabs everywhere deplore the loss of life in the terrorist outrage at Haifa. He refused to comment further until he was in possession of 'full facts.'"

It is now reported officially that a number of Jewish constables were injured.—Reuters.

## CHIANG BLAMES REDS FOR CONTINUING WAR

New York, Jan. 14.  
The New York Times, in a dispatch from Nanking, said Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek told newsmen that General George C. Marshall's appointment as Secretary of State "will be of benefit to the whole world."

The Generalissimo was quoted as saying that the recent Marshall report blaming both "reactionary" members of the Kuomintang and certain Chinese Communist elements for the failure of the peace moves in China was "friendly and constructive."

He said the report should be taken as supplementing President Truman's policy statement on China.

"President Truman's statement made two important points," Chiang was quoted as saying. "One, that the Communist attack on Changchun was the climax of the war, and two, that negotiations were broken off by the Communists."

"If the two statements are read together, one will be able to obtain a complete idea. General Marshall's statement alone seems to leave something missing."

Comments on Civil War  
Generalissimo Chiang told correspondents that he "would have liked to see General Marshall stay if it were not that he is to become Secretary of State."

The Times said Chiang commented on the civil war as follows: "Even General Marshall's efforts could not make the Communists comply with the cease fire agreement still fighting. The Committee of three, headed by General Marshall, also had plans to reorganise and integrate all armies into a National Army. While the Government has reported on the reorganisation of its forces as planned, the Communists have not only failed to do this, but have broken all agreements and continued fighting."

Communists Said Insincere  
While the Government observed the cease fire order, the Communists took Chang Chun-tung and Tchow. This shows that the Communists have no sincerity in complying with the requirements of the Committee of Three.

The Times said Chiang pledged that his Government "will do all it can to solicit the co-operation of liberal elements," adding, "as to their representation in Government, quotas were decided at the Political Consultative Conference and the Government will strictly abide by their decisions. Their actual participation in Government will depend on the attitude of the other parties and of independents. All who are sincere and patriotic will be welcome to join."—Associated Press.

## Koreans Return From Manchuria

Seoul, Jan. 13.

Twenty-two hundred repatriates from Manchuria have arrived and are being cared for, according to the Office for Foreign Affairs, in refugee camps established by the Welfare Department of the Seoul Municipality.

The U.S. Military Government reported that the repatriates, who arrived in Mukden a month ago to arrange the repatriation, has set up headquarters in a dismantled parachute factory. The Chinese Nationalist authorities in Mukden have provided—stoves, fuel and food.

The number of repatriates was far below the expected total of 15,000, but the Foreign Affairs Office explains that many who had bought winter fuel and food preferred to remain in Mukden because of the uncertainty of finding supplies in Korea.

The Chinese authorities permitted the repatriates to retain all their money which is redeemable in China, but not banknotes issued by the puppet or Japanese governments.—United Press.

## AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS

Washington, Jan. 13.

The U.S. Senate to-day confirmed without a dissenting vote the appointment of Mr. O. Max Gardner as Ambassador to Britain.

Mr. Gardner, who is 64, was appointed Ambassador in London by President Truman in December. The post has been vacant since September when Mr. Averell Harriman left to take up his appointment as U.S. Secretary of Commerce, in succession to Henry Wallace.

The Senate also confirmed to-day, without dissent, the appointment of Mr. Warren R. Austin as U.S. representative on the United Nations Security Council. Mr. Mark Foster Blairidge, as representative on the Security Council Commission to investigate the Greek border situation, Mr. S. Pinkney Tuck, as Ambassador to Egypt, Mr. George Wadsworth as Ambassador to Iraq, Mr. Lowell C. Platterton, as Minister to Lebanon and Mr. J. Rives Childs, as Minister to Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Yemen.—Reuters.

## LUZON VOLCANO ERUPTS

Manila, Jan. 13.

Mayon Volcano in Central Luzon, in the Philippines, is throwing up a column of black smoke more than 3,000 feet high, while streams of lava pour over the sides of the crater towards two nearby villages, which have been evacuated.

Ashes and particles of stone have been thrown over a wide area by the volcano, damaging many houses. The villages of Libas and Camiling, on the slopes of Mayon, which are threatened by lava, have been evacuated.—United Press.

## HO CHI-MINH SAID ONLY A FIGUREHEAD

Paris, Jan. 13.

"A figurehead in the hands of young Annamite military leaders," was the way a well-informed French observer who has recently returned from Indo-China described Dr. Ho Chi-minh, President of the semi-autonomous Viet Nam Republic.

M. Leon Blum's socialist Government will, this week, attempt to speed a resolution through the French National Assembly stating that French policy on the Indo-China situation remains based on terms of the treaties signed by the Viet Nam Government before the outbreak of hostilities.

The French observer stated that the part played by the Japanese in the Indo-Chinese troubles was a large one. Japanese training and tactics were obvious in the conduct of the Viet Nam campaign, and there was usually a small cadre of Japanese officers and men in each Viet Nam unit.

At the end of the war the Japanese had turned over to the Annamites large depots of captured French weapons which had been hidden and were now being used.

The observer gave it as his opinion that most of the recent killings of Chinese in Indo-China were attributable to "Japanese prejudices" and were carried out on the excuse that the Chinese were acting as spies for the French forces.

He stated that the phase of major military operations in Indo-China was now over and that in future only mopping-up operations would be necessary.—Reuters.

## TRADE UNIONS BACK LEWIS

Washington, Jan. 13.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations threw its official weight behind John L. Lewis and his American Federation of Labour Mineworkers' Union in their battle with the Government when the CIO filed a brief with the Supreme Court in which it urged the Government to enter contempt case against Lewis rested on serious misinterpretations of existing statutes.

The CIO also charged that "virtually every unwholesome aspect of government by injunction" was evident in the case against the Mineworkers. The CIO moved into the case as a friend of the Court.

The action came as both the Government and Lewis awaited opening of hearings to-morrow by the Supreme Court to determine if the Federal District Court was right in its injunction requiring Lewis to call off his November's coal strike. Lewis also appealed against the Court's \$500,000 fine against himself and the \$3,500,000 fine against the Union for contempt.—United Press.

## OUTWARD MAILS

Unless otherwise stated, Registered Articles and Parcel Posts close 30 minutes earlier than the time stated below:

Tuesday, January 14  
Airmail: Calcutta, Delhi, Johannesburg, Cairo, 3.30 p.m.  
Canton, Lushow, Kuning, 3.30 p.m.  
Amoy, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, 3.30 p.m.  
Chungking, 3.30 p.m.  
Beiping, 3.30 p.m.  
Swatow, 1 p.m.  
Shanghai, 2 p.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits and India via Madras, 5 p.m.  
Manila, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, January 15  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m. and 3.30 p.m.  
Salmon, Singapore, Colombo, Sydney, Auckland, London, 3.30 p.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Thursday, January 16  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Friday, January 17  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 18  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Sunday, January 19  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Monday, January 20  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Tuesday, January 21  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Wednesday, January 22  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Thursday, January 23  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Friday, January 24  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Saturday, January 25  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America, 10 a.m.  
Straits, Ceylon, India, East and South Africa, 4 p.m.  
Canton, 4 p.m.

Sunday, January 26  
Airmail: Manila, 10 a.m.  
Swatow, 10 a.m.  
Shanghai, 10 a.m.  
USA, Central and South America,